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SAUCE,
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TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
1, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 87.

No. 18,744 號四十四百七千八萬一第 日一十月五年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號九十月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

JUNORA.

WINE OF HEALTH.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FINEST-CLASS DUMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B&A Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

W.M. SCHMIDT & Co.

(1898)

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1210. (1908)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	10 "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " "	15 "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
2.45 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half-Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	10 "
10.30 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " "	15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " "	15 "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
6.50 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
7.30 " " " " " " " " " "	15 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
noted in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on application
at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprode Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers (1843)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Express a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsai)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15
SHUEI KONG	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 1.25	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.25	dep. 5.55	dep. 6.25
SHUM CHU	dep. 7.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 2.05	dep. 2.35	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.35	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.35	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 6.35
SHUNG SHUI	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.45
SHUI SHUI	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.25	dep. 5.55	dep. 6.25	dep. 6.55
TAIPO MARKET	dep. 8.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 2.05	dep. 2.35	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.35	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.35	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 6.35	dep. 7.05
SHUI SHUI	dep. 8.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15
YANSHUI	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.25	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.55	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.25	dep. 5.55	dep. 6.25	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.25
SHUEI KONG	dep. 8.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 14.05	dep. 2.35	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.35	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.35	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 6.35	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.35
KOWLOON	dep. 9.05	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.45

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
Last Ferry	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15
KOWLOON	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 1.25	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.25	dep. 5.55	dep. 6.25
SHUNG SHUI	dep. 7.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 2.05	dep. 2.35	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.35	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.35	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 6.35
SHUI SHUI	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.45
TAIPO MARKET	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.25	dep. 5.55	dep. 6.25	dep. 6.55
SHUI SHUI	dep. 8.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 2.05	dep. 2.35	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.35	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.35	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 6.35	dep. 7.05
YANSHUI	dep. 8.35	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.45	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15
SHUEI KONG	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.25	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.55	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.25	dep. 5.55	dep. 6.25	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.25
KOWLOON	dep. 8.55	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.35	dep. 14.05	dep. 2.35	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.35	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.35	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.35	dep. 6.05	dep. 6.35	dep. 7.05	dep. 7.35

* Will stop at Taiipo and Shung Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

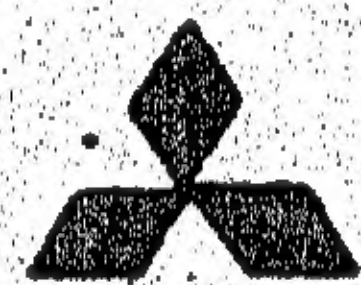
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep. 8.00	8.30	2.50	Shatankok	dep. 7.10	10.15	5.00
Shatankok	arr. 8.55	9.30	3.50	Fanling	arr. 8.05	11.10	5.00

(732)



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.R.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	83 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	34 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1, 7,000 tons	No. 2, 12,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet	580 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	25 "	25 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	288 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. (3061)

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD. QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS HONGKONG. OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1868. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4 Des Voeux Road, Central
Tel. N. 300.

(1848)

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that for the convenience of the travelling Public, a
Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese
Currency \$11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's
vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

THURSDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. (1451)

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

INDUCTIVE COURSE IN CANTONESE.

Our TERMS make it easy to get a VICTROLA



Priced \$44 to \$363.

20% Discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[25-3]

COMFORTABLE PYJAMAS GOOD LOOKING

Of course, comfort is the first requirement in Pyjamas, but good appearance is appreciated.

These are of white check Zephyr with coloured stripes, very soft, full and roomy—to insure peaceful slumber. Cut with half-sleeves and short legs.

Inexpensively priced at \$4.75 per Suit.

MACKINTOSH

4 CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 39.

[145]

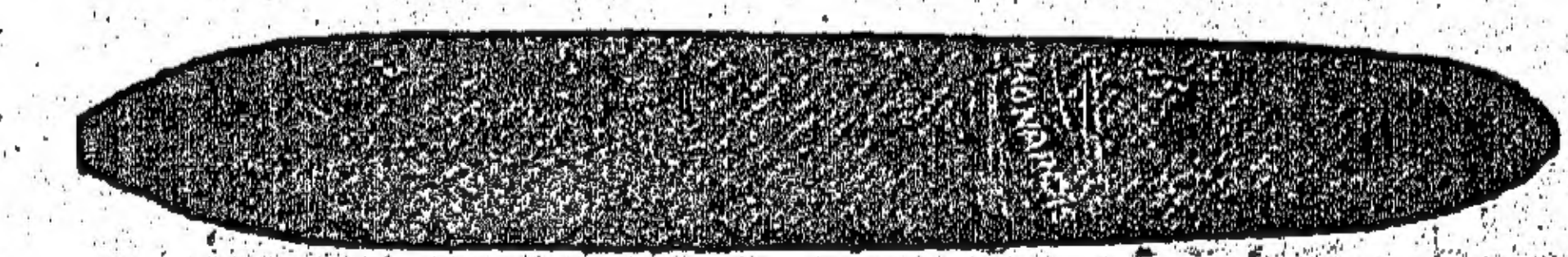
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



MINISTROS (A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$3.50)



MONARCAS (One of the most popular Cigars of the La Minerva family. It is covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$2.50)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1381]

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, DUCKS, ENG.



[1739]

OVERCROWDING OUR CRADLES.

"THE CAUSE OF WAR, FAMINE AND PESTILENCE."

[BY J. O. P. BLAND.]

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in the *Edinburgh Review*, suggests that it is the surplus armies of babies which, treading on their forerunners' heels, make war inevitable, for food rations will not go round. And he warns us that war, pestilence, and famine will continue unless we stop the overcrowding of our cradles. "For centuries," he says, "the world has been led to believe, and has believed despite the evidence of its senses, that the Lord will provide—and yet the history of all life on this planet stands to confirm the truth that uncounted millions of human beings are brought into the world in obedience to one law of nature who, by another equally inexorable law, cannot possibly be supported thereon."

"The seer of Chelsea's vision of vast unpeopled spaces awaiting 'the toil-worn Craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth,' to cover it thereafter with his struggling progeny, has persisted even until now. In practice, the industrial nations at the centres of civilization have steadily become more and more dependent on the food resources of the 'Pampas and Savannahs,' and at the same time the tide of human life has been steadily rising in those partially developed regions, rising slowly but surely towards the point where their food resources must of necessity be required for local consumption."

"Under our undisciplined eyes, within the last few years, this point has been rapidly reached in the United States of America. And all the time statesmen and churchmen and politicians have continued to impress upon the masses that it is their duty to increase and multiply regardless of consequences, and that a high birth-rate is the outward and visible sign of a virile and progressive race."

ENGLAND'S GROWTH. "Let us glance briefly at the record of the past century. In England and Wales the population at the opening of the nineteenth century was 8,600,000. In 1901 it was 29,500,000. It had been multiplied three and a half times in a hundred years. The increase was nearly 21,000,000. During the eighteenth century the increase was less than three millions. In the first decade of the twentieth century the population of England and Wales increased by 3,500,000; that is to say, the volume of increase per annum in the twentieth century was more than ten times the corresponding factor in the eighteenth. The circumstances which have enabled the English race to increase at this rate were, and are, still peculiar; briefly stated, vast numbers, that could by no means have been supported by the food production of the country, have survived because the nation's accumulated wealth and industrial capacity enabled it to acquire food (at the cost be it observed, of other human lives) from India, Russia, and other countries less fortunately situated. Yet it is not evident, even to the militarists who cry for babies to maintain the balance of power, or to capitalist enthusiasts for cheap labour and cut-throat competition, that these privileged conditions are of their nature transient."

OUR MAN-MAKING RECORD. "It must also be evident, even to the religious people who denounce Great Britain's lately declining birth-rate as a disgrace and calamity, that it is not possible for England in the twentieth century to repeat her man-making record of the nineteenth. The rate of increase which obtained in England and Wales from 1801 to 1901 would, if maintained, produce a population of some 1,400,000,000 three hundred years hence. Or (to put the matter with equal force in another way) had our forefathers, since the days of William the Conqueror, been in a position to achieve a birth-rate and a death-rate similar to those of England and Wales in the nineteenth century, the present population of this little island—without allowing for any contribution from Scotland—would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 150,000,000,000. Even a bishop must admit that the problem, thus simply stated, is of a nature to give pause to those who would go on blindly 'replenishing the earth' on the 'Lord will provide' principle."

A BISHOP'S ITS. "As Dr. Inge stated before the Birth-Rate Commission: 'The productiveness of the human race would appear to have been evolved in such a way as to meet the losses due to war, famine, pestilence, and other causes. In the Middle Ages, for instance, the birth-rate was about forty-five, and the death-rate about the same. Within the last century, the death-rate has been reduced from the medieval level to fourteen, and if the birth-rate were maintained at anything like its natural level, about forty, all over the world, the population of the globe, which is now 1,700,000,000, would in 120 years have reached 27,000,000,000 or about ten times as great a number as the earth could probably support. That, to me, is the fundamental fact we have to recognize, and one that makes a drastic limitation of the birth-rate an absolute necessity.'"

STATE OF CLASS CRADLES. "Economic pressure," says Mr. Bland, "the desire for a higher standard of decency and comfort, begun to bring this fundamental fact home to the educated classes in Western Europe, and more notably in France, before the close of the nineteenth century. Birth control, at first tentative and localized, is now instinctively practised by thoughtful men and women throughout Europe, North America, and Australia, in fact in almost every civilized country of the Western world except Russia and the Balkans. As showing the position of affairs in England, the following figures for 1911, (Continued at foot of next Column.)"

GEN SMUTS ON THE COMING ORDEAL.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUST REMAIN THE PRINCIPAL PROTAGONIST

Lieut-General J. C. Smuts received the freedom of the Clothworkers' Company on the 3rd inst.

General Smuts, in reply to the toast of his health, said:—

"Germany means to win this war and to follow up her victory with what Hindenburg has just called a forcible German peace—let that be fully realized by every responsible person in this and all Allied countries."

"That issue is now perfectly clear. And so is our duty. We are at one of the great moments of history when, in a day or in a night, the seed of the future centuries germinates. Our men at the front have proved worthy. What about us? What about the home front? Believe me, I ask this question in no critical or fault-finding spirit, but only from a sense of the overwhelming gravity of the crisis which looms over the world. The great struggle has now lasted a long time, and the decision is about to fall, perhaps the most fateful decision in all history. Will the end of this war see a new, free world, a world in which freedom, honour, and co-operation among the nations will flower on the immeasurable sacrifices of this war? Or will it see a fresh instalment of militarism, fresh scheming and preparing, and arming of this generation for the greater struggle which must engulf the next generation?"

"The world is at last thoroughly awakened. Our European Allies are straining every nerve. America is speeding up at a rate which will bring a huge American Army to Europe long before this year is over. But I do not wish you to lose the position of honour which you have occupied during the last 19 months. To the very end the British Empire must remain the principal protagonist for liberty in this war for the world's freedom. May that end mean peace with honour, a lasting, fruitful peace for the sorely tried nations of the world. (Cheers.)"

WOMEN'S RETORT TO STRIKE THREATS.

The women munition workers, whose patriotic declaration of their resolve to remain at work should the engineers decide to strike on the man-power question was published recently, again took action in April. In reply to the threat issued by the unofficial conference of engineers held in Manchester, the following resolutions were carried on the 1st of May:

"That this meeting of women munition workers at Edith Cavell projectile factory protests against the A.S.E. threat to strike at a time when all man-power is required, and pledges itself to carry on the production of war material in order to back up the soldiers at all costs and to win the war."

Jarrow engineers protested strongly against the Manchester resolution to stop work on the Man-Power question, and pledged themselves to support any measures which the Government might take to defeat the enemy, and also to assist their brothers so nobly offering their lives in defence of the country on land and sea.

supplied by Dr. Stevenson to the Birth Rate Commission, speak for themselves:—

Social Class.	Births per 1,000 married women under 35 years.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 children born.
Unskilled Workmen	213	152.5
Upper and Middle	119	73.4
Skilled Workmen	153	112.7

"Apart from this striking evidence, the fact is statistically established beyond all question that infant mortality increases regularly in proportion to the size of the family. In other words, the procreative recklessness of the lower social groups results merely in filling our graveyards with human waste."

"Whereas forty years ago the fertility of the clergy of the Church of England was above the average, it now comes very close to that of the medical profession and teachers, at the bottom of the list. It was little more than half that of the coal miners and agricultural labourers, who head the list. Thus is to say that the clergy, in their private lives, have realized that it is better for the community and for the future generation's chances of happiness that the quiver should not be too full."

QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY. Mr. Bland amplifies his argument by interesting figures regarding many lands, and suggests that they show:— "That the doctrine of a high birth-rate, as desirable either on moral or economic grounds, is untenable. All human experience and scientific knowledge tend more and more conclusively to support the principle that it is not the number of births, but that of healthy and efficient survivors which shall make and keep a nation in the forefront of progressive civilization. In course of time, as education spreads, even our politicians must come to admit that votes may be reckoned by quality rather than quantity."

"Western Europe, intoxicated by the transient prosperity of modern urban industrialism, has had its fling; it has ushered millions of human lives into the world for whose decent, comfortable maintenance the planet's diminishing fertility promises no provision; civilization has devoured a large part of its capital, heedless of the fact that the next generation of consumers will be more numerous than the last, and that somebody, somewhere, must needs go empty away."

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE. ANALYSIS OF 1917 EXPORTS.

The Statistical Department of the Customs has issued an analysis of the export trade of China for 1917 from which it appears that the value of the exports of Chinese products to foreign countries in 1917 was Hk. Tls. 18,000,000 less than in the preceding twelve months.

The progress of China's export trade in ten years is shown by the following figures:—

	Hk. Tls.
1908	276,000,403
1909	338,092,814
1910	380,333,328
1911	377,333,166
1912	370,520,403
1913	403,305,546
1914	418,331,164
1915	395,520,029
1916	481,707,308
1917	462,831,630

The values of exports to some of the leading trading countries in Haikwan Tael are set forth below, the 1916 figures appearing in brackets for purposes of comparison:—

Hongkong	115,842,046	(119,435,050);
Great Britain	26,089,759	(34,918,546);
France	25,536,079	(27,261,959);
Italy	3,905,924	(3,905,979);
Russia and Siberia	by land frontiers	13,438,274 (20,444,813);
Russian Pacific ports		28,748,537
(37,059,545);		
Japan and Formosa		105,773,519 (112,922,258);
United States—the only increase worth mentioning—		94,786,229 (72,080,705);
Australia, New Zealand, etc.,		1,027,370 (1,014,891).

The 10 chief export centres are as follows:—

	Hk. Tls.
Shanghai	197,354,659
Dairen	51,575,541
Canton	40,694,066
Suifuho	17,032,250
Tientsin	17,375,038
Chungking	16,899,201
Kowloon	14,172,690
Mengtsz	12,865,008
Hankow	12,767,776
Manchouli	11,109,611

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated June 15th, state:— "Our market has become rather firmer during the last few days on account of the purchases made by Japan."

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 28th of May, 1918, is 919,089 tons against 522,470 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$3.06 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for July/August shipment.

WAR PENSIONS.

NEW AND BETTER RATES.

The new Royal Warrant dealing with the pensions of soldiers and their families came into operation on May 1st. The main departures from the existing warrant of March 29th, 1917, relate to children's allowances and the alternative pensions of widows.

Under the new warrant, children's allowances are increased to 6s. 8d. per week for the first child, 5s. for the second, and 4s. 2d. for each of the others. The present rates are 6s., 4s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. for the first three children respectively, and 2s. 6d. for each of the others. Pensions to motherless children have hitherto been awarded at the rate of 7s. a week, and, where two or more children have been maintained by one person, at the rate of 6s. for each of the children after the first. Under the new warrant the pensions will be at rates not exceeding 10s. and 8s. 2d. The pension to an illegitimate child will be 6s. 8d. per week. The present rate is 5s. 8d. per week. Alternative pensions to widows will be calculated on the basis of two-thirds (instead of one-half) of the alternative pension that might have been payable to the husband had he survived and remained incapable of earning.

With regard to parents, the warrant embodies a concession granted some time ago. Whereas, formerly a pension was awarded to a parent, or parents, only if the son had been a scholar or apprentice, now the parent, or parent, may receive a pension if they are incapable of self-support from age or infirmity, and are in pecuniary need.

Several other alterations are effected by the new warrant: Medical treatment during the present war may be granted to non-attributable cases; men whose disability is not attributable to service, and during such treatment allowances may be granted to their families. A soldier discharged as medically unfit for further service, or while suffering impairment, may be granted a temporary allowance of 27s. 6d. per week during the period between the date of his discharge and the date of the award of a pension or gratuity, together with full children's allowances. The temporary allowance in terms of the existing warrant is 14s. without children's allowances. Men who undergo training, and who already may receive a bonus of 6s. a week covering the period of training, may, in addition, receive a further grant, not exceeding 21s., for the purchase of tools, if these are required to be provided by the man in the trade in which he has been trained. Certain serious injuries are raised in degree in the schedule of specific injuries upon which the disablement pensions are based.

ARMY CORPS OF DYES. WHERE GERMANY MUST FACE DEFEAT.

The great German dye monopoly which for many years before the war ruled the world of colour and levied tribute in the shape of large profits on every nation on earth has been broken. This was the one great fact realised by a large party of visitors who, as the guests of British Dyes Limited, were on Saturday admitted to the innermost secrets of that company's operations during the past two and a half years.

Once upon a time an English chemist discovered that artificial dyes could be made by submitting coal-tar—the oily substance extracted from coal—to various chemical processes. That was many years ago, and on that discovery, made by the chemist in his laboratory, a great industry responsible to-day for almost every atom of colour in our clothes, our books, our pictures, and our household goods has been built.

Unfortunately, until a year or two ago, that industry was a German monopoly. Although the discovery was English, although there were enough brains and enough business enterprise to have established the industry here had it been thought worth while, and one bothered. Cotton, wool, silk, and other textiles from which millions of garments of everyday wear were made by British millowners and British operatives, were all coloured by German dyes. Not only England but America and every other dye-using country in the world succumbed to the German spell. Seventy-five per cent. of the dyes used the world over were manufactured from start to finish in Germany, and the makers of the bulk of the remaining 25 per cent. relied for some essential "intermediate" on German supplies.

This was the position of affairs in 1914. War brought the supply of German dyes to a sudden stoppage, and fabulous prices were soon being charged for the small stocks in hand. Yorkshire and Lancashire makers of woollen and cotton goods were at their wits' end for dyes, and the one or two small firms which had for years bought the German monopolists in the face of the greatest odds suddenly found themselves riding on the top of a wave of exhilarating prosperity.

FACING THE FACTS. There was much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Our northern manufacturers are never eager to admit that they have been "had," and it was nearly a year before they faced the facts and set themselves to find the remedy. Then they vehemently declared:— "Never again will we be at the mercy of the German monopoly." A company was formed with a share capital of £3,000,000; the Government gave it support and advanced £1,000,000 on a mortgage debenture; the works of a firm which had kept the flag flying were taken over, and its senior partner, a hard-headed Yorkshireman, once a bottle-washer in the works he controlled, was placed in charge of the new undertaking.

For two years the work has been carried on almost in secret. Gigantic problems had to be solved. Hidden secrets had to be learned by research work in the laboratory, the manufacturing chemist had to show how those secrets could be applied commercially; the chemical engineer had to plan and erect the machinery; supplies of raw material had to be organised; labour and building materials had to be provided in a time when both were scarce.

Step by step the processes previously the monopoly of the German manufacturers have been duplicated and improved on. Along a little Yorkshire valley, on a tract of land over 500 acres in extent, huge works have been erected and vast plants have been installed. No loophole has been left for the German monopolist; every stage in every process has been undertaken.

An army of between 4,000 and 5,000 work-people is now employed, including for the first time in the history of the industry some 800 women, whose litha figures in brown and blue jerseys and trousers add picturesqueness to the works. Room has been left everywhere for future development, and it was easy for the large party of visitors who were let into the secret of the success already achieved to picture still further amazing progress in the future. So thoroughly has the work been done in its experimental stages that Mr. James Falconer, M.P., the chairman of the company, was able to declare that, despite the intricate and complicated nature of the many plants it has been necessary to install, "in the case of every one of them from the time it was started it has done good work."

"We have the raw materials," he added, "we have the original ability of our scientific men, and the great practical ability and acumen of our business men. There is nothing to prevent us establishing a national dye industry which will compete with Germany in every part of the world."—H.S.O.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

JUDGING DISTANCE TEST. Owing to the parade for this ordered for Saturday, 15th instant, having been cancelled on account of rain, it will now take place next Saturday, 22nd instant, at the same time and place.

Should this parade have to be cancelled for any reason, it will be held on Sunday, 23rd instant, at 8.30 a.m. Any man wishing to attend the Gymkhana meeting on the 22nd can do so by obtaining leave from his Platoon Commander and on the understanding that he attends the parade for Judging Distance for "B" Company, and the remainder of the Machine-gun Company and Signalling Section on the 29th instant.

FUNERAL. The funeral of the late Sergt. Bryson will take place on Wednesday, 19th instant, instead of as previously notified. Parade at the time and place stated in Corps Orders dated 14th June, 1918.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before His Honour, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.).]

BANISHEE GETS THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

Chang See Ying, alias Chuk Sing, pleaded guilty to returning from banishment before the expiry of his term.

Prisoner: I admit returning from banishment. I wish, however, to make a statement. When I was banished I was told that it was only for five years. Well, I counted the time and when I found it had expired I thought I was entitled to return to the Colony.

The Chief Justice: You mean that you did not know you were banished for 15 years?—No one told me I was banished for 15 years.

But your deportation order says fifteen years—I did not know it.

The Sergeant-Interpreter declares that he read and explained the statement to you?—He is telling lies; he never did anything of the sort. The time of my banishment and return will show your Lordship that I was banished for only five years.

Your warrant says fifteen years?—Am I supposed to know what is in the warrant? I cannot read a line.

The Chief Justice: Your last question does not do you any good.

The Sergeant-Interpreter said he explained to prisoner that he was banished for fifteen years.

Prisoner: It is ridiculous for this constable to come to this Court and tell your Lordship that he informed me I had been banished for 15 years; I returned after a lapse of five years, knowing my time to be up.

The Chief Justice (to interpreter): You told the Magistrate that you were not sure for how long the man was banished.

Interpreter: Yes, I admit that I was not quite sure then; I am sure now, having considered the matter.

The Chief Justice (to prisoner): Well, I will record a plea of "not guilty," and get a jury to decide your case.

Prisoner: I only want justice done. The man lied at the Police Court; he comes here and then goes back on his word. He is full of falsehoods. The mere fact that he emphasises 15 years goes to prove that he knows nothing about the matter.

The Chief Justice: I am going to enter a plea of "not guilty."

The following jury were then empanelled to try the case: Messrs. M. M. Maas, D. Tollen, C. Wallace, J. Baptista, J. Smith, C. J. M. Pereira, and R. Hunter.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) stated that prisoner was banished on June 24th, 1912, and returned to the Colony on March 20th, 1918, being arrested at Yauwatti.

When a police witness was giving evidence prisoner said:—Never has it yet been known that a policeman says a good word for a prisoner. (Laughter.)

After evidence had been heard the jury retired and brought in a verdict of "not guilty," adding that they thought the prisoner had not been informed definitely what his term of banishment was.

The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoner, said:—The jury have come to the conclusion that you were not told definitely what was your term of banishment. You are discharged, but let me tell you that if you are banished again and disobey the order you will be severely dealt with. You should find out what your term of banishment is before leaving the Colony. You can go now and enjoy your holiday, though I do not know for how long that will last.

The prisoner then left the Court, vowing that it would be a long time before he entered it again as a prisoner.

When the next case was called several important witnesses were found to be missing, and the sessions was consequently adjourned until to-day.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION—CAPTAIN'S CUP. Owing to the course being unplayable during the second week of this month, the above competition may be played from Monday, 24th June, till the following Saturday (inclusive).

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 15th June are as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 24 weeks
This Year	\$ 2,683	\$319,430
Last Year	14,607	416,863
Increase	—	2,533
Decrease	1,922	—

WINDING-UP APPLICATION.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.), the Ching Tak Wing made an application for the winding-up of the Kwong Cheung Steamship Company.

Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton), appeared for the defendant firm.

The statement of claim alleged that the plaintiff, with four others, purchased two steamers—the *a.s. Licorne* and the *a.s. Serb*—in 1911 to form a Steamship Company. In October, 1914, the ships were sold with the consent of all the partners. Plaintiff now asked for the winding-up of the Company for amounts found due and for relief.

The statement of the defence is that the plaintiff was never a partner in the firm.

Mr. Sharpe said he had received notice that the plaintiff did not intend to appear. Mr. Sharpe then read a letter from plaintiff's solicitors, stating that they had no further instructions.

The Register of the Court (Mr. H. A. Nisbet) gave formal evidence of serving the notice.

His Lordship entered judgment for defendants.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.
STOCKBROKERS' CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.), Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, sharebrokers, claimed from Mr. Hadjiar Marikar Usuf, of Old Moor St., Colombo, Ceylon, the sum of \$8,762.10, damages for breach of contract in certain share transactions.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for the plaintiffs, said the writ was issued for services out of jurisdiction on March 8th, but no appearance had been entered. The statement of claim was filed on June 10th. All the legal requirements were carried out.

Mr. J. W. Taylor gave evidence as to the various transactions which defendant had entered into.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

THE REGISTRATION
ORDINANCE
ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN
RESIDENT FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. H. S. Bennett, Manager of the China and Japan Telephone Co., was summoned for failing to comply with the Registration Ordinance.

Mr. Bennett admitted the offence, which, he said, was a technical one, and committed under peculiar circumstances. He was under the impression that the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps were not required to register, and when he read in the Press that a member of the Defence Corps had been summoned for the same offence he wrote immediately to the Captain-Superintendent of Police explaining his case.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said that Mr. Bennett's statement was correct. In fact, the summons and Mr. Bennett's letter crossed each other.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a nominal fine of \$5.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT
FUND.

In view of the fact that the Rev. T. Robinson is to be absent from the Colony for about three months, the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., has kindly consented to take over the treasurership of the Fund. In future all communications should be addressed to him.

At a Committee meeting held on Monday afternoon the work of the Fund was brought under review and several matters were carefully dealt with. Many picnics are being run at a minimum cost to the Fund, in some cases the launch only being paid for out of the Fund. Men cannot make the excuse of lack of paper if letters are not written home, for the Fund is making regular contributions of this kind to each unit. An examination of the figures in connection with the "At Home" for Service men at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home shows that since August last about 1,000 men have availed themselves of the kind invitation of the donors of the Fund.

At its meeting the Committee decided that those events that touch a large number of men, and that are efficient and economical, will receive all possible encouragement. Items of a more expensive nature will be carefully scrutinized, and assistance from the Fund will be limited to a moderate grant.

A STRANGE STORY.

AN OPIUM DEAL AND ITS
CONSEQUENCES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with snatching \$4,000 from another Chinese in Coanought Road.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mattingley for the defence.

Mr. Grist said the complainant was employed in the Yeung Lai Firm, of 23, Coanought Road. He went to the Bank of Taiwan and drew \$4,000 in bank notes, which he put into an inner pocket of his coat. Defendant, it is alleged, jostled against him, and attempted to snatch the money. Complainant caught hold of defendant's hand, but defendant managed to wrench it away and escape. He was followed and arrested.

Complainant bore out this statement.

Mr. Mattingley said defendant and complainant had known each other intimately for a number of years. On May 7th, 1916, complainant gave defendant, who was a sailor, \$4,000 with which to purchase opium in London. Defendant left for London on a Blue Funnel boat.

When he arrived in London, he found that the price of opium had risen considerably, the ruling price being then £1 15s. per pound. Defendant was promised \$2 for each pound of opium he purchased. He was thus only able to purchase 250 lbs. in London. While he was on his way back to his ship with the opium in his possession the London Police arrested him. He was charged before the Magistrate with being in unlawful possession of the opium and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the opium being confiscated. When defendant had served his term of imprisonment he managed to get a steamer and return to Hongkong. He met complainant and informed him of his misfortune. Ever since, complainant had been pressing him. Noticing that defendant was frequenting a friend's house, complainant went there and asked for the return of the money. An altercation ensued, and it ended with defendant promising to pay complainant a part of the money. The complainant, however, was not satisfied with this, and a little later several men came into the house and assaulted defendant. Defendant ran out of the house, followed by complainant, who alleged that defendant had robbed him. That was the whole story.

Complainant denied Mr. Mattingley's statement.

The Magistrate (to complainant): Understand that if I find you had an opium divan you will be punished.

A *hukung* stated that when defendant was arrested he attempted to escape.

Defendant bore out the statement made by Mr. Mattingley.

Mr. Wood asked defendant whether he knew that complainant had \$4,000 in his pocket and whether he went to the place where defendant was for the purpose of carrying out a certain deal in regard to opium.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the matter.

The Magistrate questioned another witness—the principal tenant of the house—as to whether he was aware of opium transactions being carried on.

Witness said complainant and defendant had several conversations about the return of some money. He did not hear anything about opium.

Mr. J. R. Wood said he did not believe complainant's story, and he discharged defendant.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
THEFT OF LARD.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing two boxes of lard from another Chinese.

It was stated that a coolie employed by the complainant to take delivery of a consignment of lard left some boxes on the wharf while he returned to the ship to unload other cases. When he came back to the wharf he found two boxes missing. He reported the matter to his master and then went out in search of the thief, meeting defendant in Wing Lok Street, carrying one of the boxes on his shoulder. He arrested him and took him to the Police Station.

Defendant said the box had been given him by a stranger.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for further enquiries.

OPIUM COMBINE SOLD OUT.

STOCKS PURCHASED BY THE
CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

FORMATION OF OFFICIAL RING.

As a climax to the various reports which have been coming in from the Provinces of the revival of opium cultivation and traffic, the payment of troops in opium, the brisk traffic in the drug in the South-Western provinces and the very brief telegraphic warnings from Peking of an arrangement by which the Chinese Government was to take over the stock of Indian opium held by the Combine in Shanghai and Hongkong, the actual documentary transfer of these stocks was signed yesterday (says the *N.C. Daily News* of June 15th) by a special representative of the Peking Government and the agents of the Combine. Payment is to be made in national bonds, bearing six per cent. interest and maturing in ten years.

The report from Peking to the effect that the Chinese Government was to take over 1,575 chests of opium at £15,000 a chest and was to redipose of this stock to a Syndicate at £15,000 a chest, on consideration of a \$5,000,000 loan, was taking effect yesterday. The Chinese Government's representative was in Shanghai and the actual sale was consummated. Since formal transfer has already been made from Combine to Government it is safe to assume that the automatic transfer from Government to Syndicate, which will be ratified in Peking on Friday, but which is purely documentary, has also been accomplished and that by this adroit manipulation the opium traffic, after a year's recess, may be resumed at any time and in any volume, the Indian stocks constituting no more than a nucleus, and at the same time an apology for a trade which may assume any dimensions.

The profits to the Government and, presumably to the Syndicate, in which President Fong is said to have an interest, must be large, and it is believed, taking that the proceeds are to be devoted to the financing of the imminent presidential election. It is also assumed that Liang Shih-yi has financed the enterprise and will be in charge of any further transactions which the Syndicate may have the courage to undertake in the face of foreign disapproval and Chinese popular indignation.

THE COTTON FIRE CASE
AT SHANGHAI.

The judgment of Sir Haviland de Saumarez in H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, in the Oriental Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd. v. Lancashire Insurance Co., which was delivered on June 11th, brings to a close one of the longest trials which has taken place in the British Court for some years past (says the *N.C. Daily News*). The claim, which arose out of the big fire on the plaintiff company's premises in October of last year, when three godowns were destroyed, was to recover payment from the insurance company for dealers' cotton, i.e., cotton deposited with the plaintiffs for purchase or rejection on completion of the necessary preliminaries, and for payment for 530 bales of yarn which the plaintiffs claimed was destroyed in addition to the insurance companies concerned. The defence was, as covering the two claims which were consolidated for the purposes of the trial, that the plaintiffs were guilty of fraud in preparing their claims for the payment of insurance, and also that the 530 bales were not in the godowns at the time of the fire. His Lordship found that the plaintiffs were innocent of fraud, but that of the 530 bales alleged to have been on the premises at the time of the fire, 485 bales were missing.

ALL OVER THERE.

All over there in England there is summer now again;
Little wild roses faintly blush and fold their petals over;
Each tree is full of quivering leaf and shady every lane;
Buzzing of bees makes melody above the fields of clover;
But oh, the broken hearts there are in England!

All over there in England they are having sunny June;
Meadow-scent scents the river bank, forget-me-nots are clustering;
The cuckoo's call has dropped a note, the streamlet sings in tune;
Deep in the wood wild hyacinths like warriors are mustering—
And oh, the sturdy souls there are in England!

All over there in England there are maidens tossing hay;
Little ones turn aside from play to share the task that's calling;
The Western hills are tinged with fire then melt to quiet gray;
Slowly above the golden fields the gentle dusk is falling—
And oh, that I might go and work for England!

K. H. M.

PEACE TREATY LOSSES.

A report read to the Commissariat of Commerce gives the following summary of what Russia has lost by the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk:—750,000 square kilometres of territory; 55,000,000 inhabitants, or 33 per cent. of her whole population; 21,530 kilometres of railways, or one-third of all the railways of Russia; 73 per cent. of the total iron production; 89 per cent. of the total coal production; 2995 sugar refineries; 918 cotton factories; 574 breweries; 133 tobacco factories; 1,685 spirit distilleries; 244 chemical factories; 615 paper factories; and 1,073 machine factories. The territories which now become German used to bring in an annual revenue of \$28,000,000 and boasted 1,800 savings banks.

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.ESTABLISHED
1850.TELEPHONE
1741.ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS
FOR

TEA and SUGAR

In Regulation Parcels
TO GREAT BRITAIN
BY PARCELS POST

1 lb. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$3.25
2 lbs. Tea	\$4.—
4 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$8.50
5 lbs. Tea	\$9.—
8 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$14.50
9 lbs. Tea	\$15.50

Any of the following Teas may be sent:

Hankow, Foochow, Ceylon, or Breakfast Blend of
Indian and China Teas.

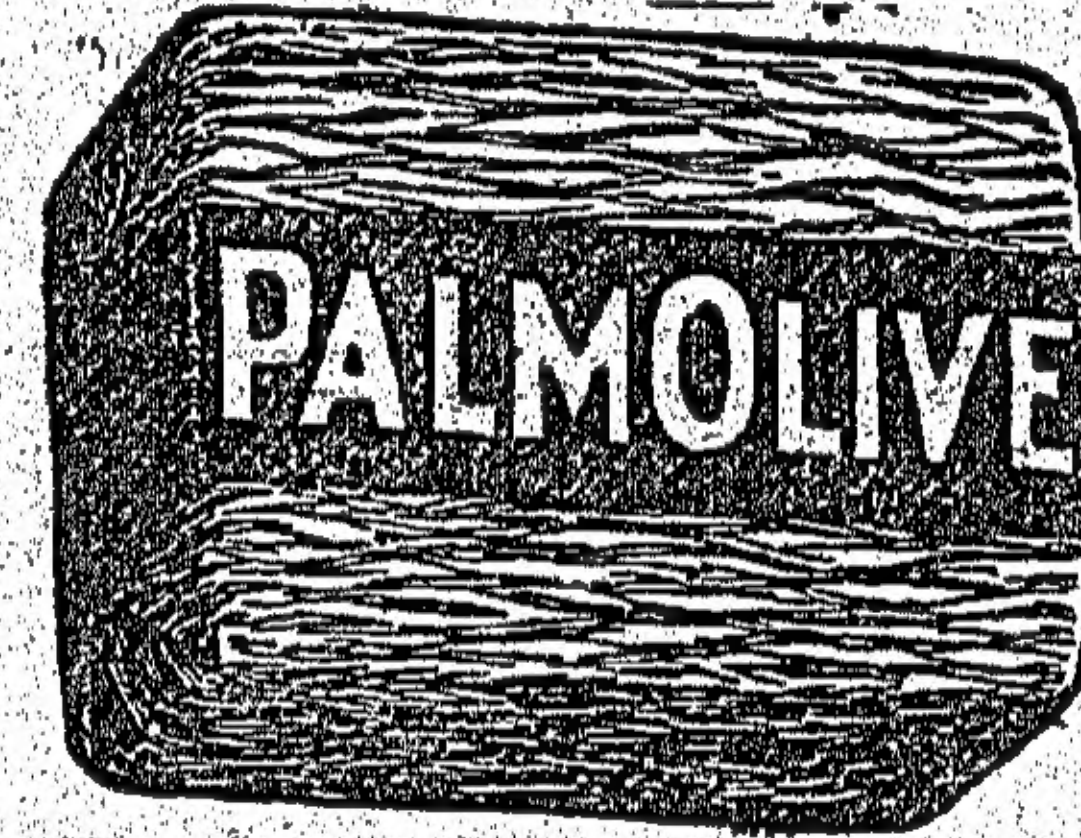
The above prices include Postage, Duty, Custom Registration.

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Pure
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S
DAY DRAWING OF
WAR BONDS.

THE DRAWING will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.

100,000 Tickets have been issued, 98,000 have been sold (For division of Prizes see separate advertisement).

The following numbers have not been sold—10980/11080, 11120/11139, 808-0/80859, 83707/83899, 96443/96890.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any Prize, the number of the Ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No Ticket having drawn a Prize will be eligible to draw another Prize. If any Ticket number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the officials conducting the drawing.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2150]

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S
DAY DRAWING OF
WAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that out of 100,000 Tickets issued 98,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows—

98,000 Tickets at \$5 each \$490,000
Less estimated expenses 10,000

Total for distribution \$470,000
20% is given to War Charities 117,000

Leaving for distribution in prizes \$353,000

The Prizes will be as follows—

Prize No.	Amount	Total
1	1 of \$176,250	\$176,250
2	1 of 52,875	52,875
3	1 of 35,250	35,250
4/5	2 of 10,000	20,000
6/7	2 of 7,500	15,000
8/9	2 of 6,000	12,000
10/11	2 of 5,000	10,000
12/13	2 of 4,000	8,000
14/15	2 of 3,000	6,000
16/17	2 of 2,000	4,000
18/19	2 of 1,000	2,000
20/21	2 of 700	1,400
22/23	2 of 400	800
24/25	2 of 300	600
26/27	2 of 200	400
28/29	2 of 100	200
30/31	2 of 50	100
32/33	2 of 25	50

103 prizes totalling.....\$353,000

Winning Tickets should be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, during business hours.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2151]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the First day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., to "HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD." and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style.

HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton).
KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong). [2153]

WANTED.

FIRST and SECOND MATE for Sailing Ship, wages £40 and £30.

Apply—
MATE.
Care of BANGKOK TIMES. [2152]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION 1 OF INLAND LOT No. 903 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$264.29 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or of Indian descent, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

758

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!
COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

[1523]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Centre

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

1837

WANTED.

SHIPS SURGEON Wanted immediately for voyage to Calcutta.

Apply stating terms to—
Box No. 2148, Office of "Daily Press" [2148]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.
Apply to—
THE TREASURY. [2108]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. [1887]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSITANIAN.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET.

No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.
4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 59, THE PEAK.
"STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Al extra Buildings. [2000]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.
S.S. "COLOMBIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th June, 1918, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [88]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE
NEDELLAND AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
S.S. "KAWI,"

having arrived from Singapore, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 1st June, 1918, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1918. [2145]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWILJCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd June, at 5 P.M., will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., H.B.M. Government Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2149]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the overcarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR,

WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

[18]

DEATH.

Cruz.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, ROSIE LOUISA, younger sister of Miss FANNY CRUZ.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD; C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH JUNE, 1918.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

THE news from Russia continues to furnish proof of Germany's aggressive designs, to which even the Bolsheviks cannot now pretend to be blind.

The question is whether the Russian nation will be provoked by the excesses of the invader to strike another blow for freedom, or whether it is too divided and exhausted to organise any effective resistance.

It is stated that there is a counter-revolutionary plot, supported both by Minimalists and Monarchists, for the overthrow of the Soviets by separating the Ural region from Central Russia and withholding supplies.

The Monarchists, however, are in favour of the restoration of the monarchy by an understanding with Germany, while the Minimalists desire a resumption of the alliance with the Western Powers.

It would seem that the Germans, having taken advantage of the Bolsheviks in order to impose their will upon Russia, are now making a bid for the support of the bourgeoisie by ordering the Lenin Government to stop the distribution of land.

It is significant that in the recent political change in Ukraine the bourgeoisie and the Cossacks, who had been anti-Bolshevik, organised a pro-German Government.

On the other hand, members of the Liberal and Socialist Revolutionary parties have appealed to the Entente Powers not to forsake Russia but to prepare military and economic intervention.

"Doubtless," they add, "the Entente would be assisted by Russian military formations." Even the Bolshevik organ, the Pravda, says that "Germany's violation of the Brest-Litovsk peace will inevitably face the Government with the necessity of

taking advantage of the military aid of one Imperialist group against the other." The same idea thus seems to be taking root in opposite sections of the nation, and may develop into a formal application in the name of the people for a continuance of the alliance against Germany.

It is for this that the Allies are waiting. Lord ROBERT CECIL announced in the House of Commons recently that the British Government had repeatedly given assurances of its desire to assist Russia and was constantly consulting with its Allies as to the most effective way of rendering her assistance.

The problem is, of course, extremely difficult by reason of the fact that the nation is divided against itself. There is a grave danger that any armed intervention would be resented by a considerable section of the Russians and defeat its object by inducing them to make common cause with the Germans, who would be quick to misrepresent the motives of the Allies to be illiterate masses.

It is this consideration which has caused the Japanese to hesitate to send an expedition into Siberia. Considerable difference of opinion prevails over the matter in the Japanese Press. The Asahi, for instance, fears that the Government may act with undue haste in its desire to dispel the suspicion that may be created in the minds of the Allies as to Japan's sincerity owing to the statement attributed to the PREMIER in regard to the possibility of an alliance with Germany after the war.

The Nichi Nichi, on the other hand, points out that, although the attitude of the Allies is not yet clearly defined, public opinion in Japan agrees with Viscount KATO that the question of mobilisation should be decided chiefly and essentially by a consideration of the nation's own interests.

The Hochi strongly urges mobilisation on the grounds that it would be a great relief to the Allied forces if Germany's attention could be divided; that it would check German machinations in India and Central Asia, as fore-shadowed by the negotiations for the control of the Trans-Siberian railway as far as Irkutsk; that it would meet the demand of the better elements of the Russian people for the assistance of the Allies; and that it would fulfil the objects of the Sino-Japanese agreement, which is regarded by the world as an indication of Japan's intention to safeguard the Far East from the German menace.

The cumulative force of these arguments cannot be denied, but until the wishes of Russia are more clearly expressed or the situation in Siberia is better defined Japan will probably be content to watch and prepare.

THE military tournament given by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on Empire Day realized the sum of \$1,388. After deducting a few expenses more than \$1,000 will be given to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Sunday and Monday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 (5 deaths); bubonic plague, 4 (4 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (2 deaths); diphtheria, 1 (1 death).

Sec.-Lieut. R. W. Wells, Machine-gun Corps, Sec.-Lieut. A. R. Bowden, Welsh Fusiliers (Garrison) and Pte. C. Houghton, Sanitary Corps, R.A.M.C., are all in France and report being in good health at the end of April.

From an advertisement appearing in another column it will be seen that 98,000 tickets have been sold out of the 100,000 issued for the St. George's Day War Bond Drawing. After allowing for expenses, the sum remaining for distribution will be \$470,000. Of this, \$117,500—or 25 per cent.—will be given to war charities, leaving \$352,500 for distribution in prizes.

The drawing will take place in public at the Theatre Royal on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, while the case in which a Chinese was charged with disobeying a banishment order was being tried, His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), noticed an error in a typed copy of the record of the Magisterial hearing of the case.

The Magistrate had taken down correctly what a police interpreter had stated, but in making a duplicate copy, the typist had given an entirely opposite version of the statement. His Lordship remarked that that was a material point in the case before him, and ordered the Registrar to notify the responsible person of the error.

The collection at Mr. Denman Fuller's organ recital in aid of the Organ Fund of St. John's Cathedral amounted to \$147.

On the occasion of his departure from Shanghai to take up a position at Hongkong on the Staff of "Lloyds' Register," Mr. J. H. Stewart was presented with a case of pipes by the members of the Marine Engineers' Institute, of which he has been a prominent member for 13 years.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GOVERNOR OF SHANSI EXECUTED FOR MONARCHIST TENDENCIES.

PEKING, June 17th.
Lu Chien-chang, formerly chief of the Peking Gendarmerie and latterly Governor of Shansi, has been shot at Tientsin by command of Hsu Shu-cheng for alleged monarchist tendencies and seditious propaganda among the troops.

It appears that he was invited by Hsu Shu-cheng to attend at Headquarters. He complied, and was summarily executed. A Mandate, issued later, sanctions this execution.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

An important conference has been called to-day to discuss the financial situation in Manchuria, where the Japanese have established exclusive privileges.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It is believed that the nomination of Hsu Shi-chang for the Presidency will be acceptable both to North and South. Importance attaches to the Vice-Presidency and the Premiership, either of which may exercise power.

CANTON NEWS.
[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, June 18th.

THE TUCHUN.
An official message states that the Tsuchun, Mok Wing-son, has decided, in view of the prevailing unrest, to inspect various places along the North and West rivers. He has ordered Li Fook-lam, the Defence Commissioner of Canton, to go on a similar mission to the East River. Li has gathered a strong force for his bodyguard, and will set out immediately.

HOUSE RENT TAX.
The people of Canton are preparing protests against the house rent tax. They will request the Tsuchun and the Civil Governor to abolish the scheme in order to relieve the people from hardship.

THE LUI CHOW FRONT.
It is reported that there has been very serious fighting in Lui Chow during the past few days. The front is quiet at present, and the position unchanged. Lung's troops were active the other day, but they have only gained slight victories. Several regiments were dispatched to the Lui Chow front from Canton, yesterday, as the situation was regarded as very serious.

THE SITUATION IN SHIU HING.
A message from Shiu Hing states that martial law is still in force there. Quiet prevails, but bodies of troops are patrolling day and night. Vessels and junks are not allowed to put in there.

SWATOW REPORTS.
It is reported that Fukien troops are attacking Chiuh Chow city.

Commander Chan Kwong-ming has reported that Wong Kong was occupied by Fukien troops, who surprised and defeated the Canton forces. The place, however, was recaptured when reinforcements had been brought up.

Chan has offered \$10,000 to his troops to arrest General Mok King-yu, who is now at the front controlling military operations.

THE EXCHANGE BUREAUX.
The authorities, yielding to pressure from various directions, have ordered the Treasurer to establish the Exchange Bureaux at once.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING FUND.
FIFTH LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Miss Davidson, Mrs. Jenkin, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. A. C. Kennedy, Mrs. D. M. Warden, Mrs. Sam, Mrs. H. A. Lamert, Mrs. Arratoon V. Apar, Mrs. A. Abdoolrahim, Mrs. Lousins, Mrs. Bridger, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Young, Mrs. E. M. Raymond, Mrs. Mudie, Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mrs. W. G. Goggin, Mrs. Shelin, Mrs. William Nicholls, Mrs. E. Moore, Mrs. Lo Cheung-ai, Mrs. Lo Man Pau, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Chatbam, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. D. McMurray, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. John Lambert, Miss M. Graham, Miss A. Graham, Mrs. Alexander MacKenzie, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Hayward, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. Ng Hon Tsz, Mrs. H. M. H. Nemcoe, Mrs. Charles Stark, Mrs. Lindell, Mrs. Thomas, E. B., Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mrs. de Sousa, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Matthey and Mrs. T. H. King.

Previous lists.....\$3,110.50
5th list..... 537.00

\$3,647.50

THE WAR.

AUSTRIA'S UNSUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

ITALIANS REPULSE REPEATED ASSAULTS.

RECORD ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN EUROPE.

MR. GEORGE BARNES POINTS THE WAY TO A LASTING PEACE.

BOLOISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—We dropped ten tons of bombs in the day-time and nine tons at night-time on Saturday on targets, including Estaires and Armentieres railway stations and Bruges-Docks.

We brought down three and drove down two. No British machines are missing.

BRITISH POSITIONS BOMBARDED.
LONDON, June 17th.
2.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in a successful raid eastward of Arras.

We repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Givenchy.

The enemy heavily bombarded our positions north-westward of Albert for a short period during the night.

NOTHING.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing to report.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed English local attacks which entered our foremost lines westward of London and repulsed enemy attacks at Domme and Villers-Cotterets.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

COUNTER-ATTACK DRIVES OUT ENEMY.

PARIS, June 17th.

A communiqué states:—In the Woëvre region the enemy this morning obtained a footing in the village Xivry, from which by a counter-attack the enemy were driven out, losing some prisoners.

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 17th.
8.00 a.m.

An American official report states:—We repulsed with severe enemy losses, an attack in Woëvre, capturing some prisoners.

We broke up two attacks in the region of Chateau Thierry.

There was very active reciprocal artillery firing in the regions Chateau Thierry and Picardy.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

FAILURE FATAL TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 17th.
8.00 a.m.

Accounts agree that very scanty success attended the attempt by the Austrians to carry out an offensive on the new German model of "storm" troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks at widely distant points delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting a surprise.

The best comment on its initial failure is the brevity of the Austrian communiqué which practically is an apology for the loss of what was gained during the first few hours.

The newspapers consider the offensive as the most desperate of gambler's throws in which the enemy has yet indulged. Its failure will be fatal to Austrian and a heavy blow to German prestige, for undoubtedly the Austrians were only moved to obedience by German pressure and the threat of an internal revolution. Hence the battle is even more critical for Austria than for Italy, as defeat will probably goad the nationalities in the monarchy to desperation.

Stories reaching Holland from Austria dwell upon the seriousness of the political crisis, owing to the refusal of the Polish party to support the Government, and speak of riots at many places as a result of the increased anti-German feeling and the food shortage.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY PRECEDES OFFENSIVE.

ROME, June 17th.

Italian war correspondents state that the date of the enemy's offensive was fixed for a week ago. The Italian Command was prepared, and the enemy's movements never escaped observation, even in bad weather, though large movements of troops were carried out with the object of diverting attention from the real point of attack.

The Italian, French and British artillery counter-preparation began at midnight, before the enemy's preparation started, and the Allies' artillery fire was so rapid and accurate in following the movements of the assailants that the latter's lines were thrown into confusion. Even the infernal fire of 2,000 enemy guns failed to silence our artillery.

The enemy's first waves consisted of Czechs and Slovaks, but their losses were so heavy that they were withdrawn to the rear. Von Hotzendorf-Boroevic is in command of the offensive. The principle effort was entrusted to General Schenck-Elmsil, who was ordered to descend by Valbronta to Bassano, while Kirbak's army was ordered to cross the Piave, aiming at Treviso. The Austrian heavy guns shelled towns and villages far in the rear, 300 gas shells falling into Treviso alone.

THE HEROISM OF ITALIANS.

ROME, June 17th.

There were scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm in the Chamber when the Minister for War dwelt upon the heroism of the troops who repeatedly drove back the enemy's assaults in restoring the lines. He dwelt upon the significance of the number of prisoners taken by the Italians, because it was most difficult to take prisoners in defensive fighting.

The Italians lost only two aeroplanes in Saturday's battle compared with 33 lost by the enemy.

SHIPBUILDING IN ITALY.

The Under-Secretary for Transportation said, thanks to the steel from Great Britain, shipbuilding in Italy had been greatly accelerated. Seven new shipyards had been constructed, and, by the adoption of the standard ship, 120,000 new tonnage have been built in the current year. He hoped this would be increased to 200,000 next year, and said the submarine campaign could be considered lost by the Germans.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.30 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We broke in the enemy's lines on the plateau of the Seven Communes.

We also crossed the Piave. Our prisoners so far are 10,000. Italians, British and French, and we captured a considerable number of guns.

ITALIANS' INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH.

LONDON, June 10th.
7.55 p.m.

A British Italian official report states:—The pocket on the British front was cleared of the enemy at night-time and early this morning, and we are now re-established on our original front-line.

We captured over 350 prisoners and two mountain-guns and a considerable number of machine-guns.

Early yesterday when the attack was launched invaluable assistance to our infantry and artillery was immediately provided by the Italians on our left, which was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt.

Heavy fighting continues at many places along the Piave, the eastern end of Monte Bello heights, and astride the valley of the Brenta.

Three further aeroplanes were destroyed.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 17th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We captured enemy positions on the Piave and astride the Adorgo-Treviso Railway on a broad front.

We took possession of defensive works at the eastern edge of Montello and penetrated the high road.

Prince Schonburg has been wounded by a shell.

We captured on the Piave 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns.

Our first assault astride the Brenta penetrated the third enemy position, capturing 6,000.

We partially maintained our gains.

The enemy recaptured Rainero Mountain, eastward of the Brenta, and forced us to evacuate a portion of our captured territory in the Seven Communes.

We captured Dosalto, near Riva, and stormed Dorno-di-Cavento, in the Adamello region.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN NAVAL MOVEMENT FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, June 17th.

According to a message from Rome, the *Giornale d'Italia* says the Austrian Naval Division which Captain Rizzo broke up when he torpedoed the *Szentisvan* was proceeding on a mission to bombard towns on the Adriatic in conjunction with the land offensive.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 17th.

Remarkable salvage operations have been carried out by the Admiralty during the war which would have been thought commercially and engineeringly impracticable before the war, especially the raising of vessels of 3,500 tons, whereas formerly anything above 1,500 was considered hopeless. Over 450 ships have been salvaged, mostly above 1,200 tons between 1915 and 1918. The accumulation of gas in the holds of submerged vessels, due to decomposed meat and vegetables, has been surmounted by the discovery of an anti-toxic enabling divers to work when the cargoes are sprayed with it. New types of salvage machinery have been invented, like a submersible electric motor-pump, whereby a submerged 14,000 ton vessel with a cargo of foodstuffs worth £3,000,000 was salvaged.

EARLIER CABLES.

RECORD ARRIVALS OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON, June 10th.

The *Morning Post* states that the arrivals of American troops during the past few days have eclipsed all records. Considered purely as a feat of shipping the movements across the Atlantic have been unprecedented in mercantile annals. During the week-end the scenes at one port were amazing, ship after ship discharging its khaki-clad cargo, which was immediately whisked away by special trains.

THE PARLIAMENT OF MAN. ONLY WAY TO A LASTING PEACE.

LONDON, June 10th.

Mr. George Barnes, speaking at Dartford, referring to his proposed conference of the Allies, for the purpose of inaugurating a League of Nations, said the only way to a lasting and just peace was through a League of Nations. Although an indispensable preliminary was the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe, a beginning should be made before the war ends, otherwise in the first flush of peace the world would fail through sheer exhaustion to make provision for the maintenance of peace. The League should bind all the Powers to submit disputes to a tribunal, to use an economic boycott, and, as a last resort, to use international force against any Power breaking the peace in future. The inclusion of Germany should later be insisted on.

Mr. Barnes advocated the reduction of armaments and the elimination of private profits in their manufacture. He urged as a practical proposal an immediate Inter-Allied Conference with the representatives of organised Democracy, also with the Government representatives to discuss terms. The idea was an extended application of the principle at present binding the elements of the British Empire in agreement. There should be a common defensive treaty for arbitration and the pooling of the resources of the Allies for the coming peace reconstruction.

He believed that if Germany were faced with such an accomplished fact it would induce her to reconsider her position and stimulate the German peoples to overthrow their taskmasters. He foreshadowed that this Supreme War Council would be an embryonic "Parliament of Man," as the Imperial War Cabinet will prove to be the germ of the representative authority which will yet manage the affairs of the Empire.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR POLICY.

CHARACTERISTIC UTTERANCE BY MR. HUGHES.

LONDON, June 10th.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, in a further interview, said that Australia has paid and is paying the price of liberty. She will not falter. She is in the war until the end. We have suffered in Australia as elsewhere from the effects of the insidious German propaganda manifesting itself as pacifism and in other ways. We have men whose hatred of England blinds them to all else, caring nothing for Australia or liberty so long as they can strike a blow at the heart of England. These are in the minority. As regards New Guinea and other islands in the vicinity, Mr. Hughes said it was essential that Australia should control them or that they should be handed over to a friendly civilised nation, as they stood in the same relation to Australia as Amiens did to Paris or Calais to England. Although not wanting to extend her sphere of territorial authority, Australia was determined that what she has she will hold. She therefore stood committed to the policy of the Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CAUCASUS REPUBLIC NO LONGER EXISTS.

LONDON, June 10th.

A Moscow message, dated June 2nd, states that, in consequence of the Government crisis and the increasing energy of the Turkish offensive, the Caucasus Diet has declared itself dissolved and that the Republic is no longer in existence.

INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA.

Turkey has proclaimed the independence of Georgia.

The Turks have launched a strong offensive at Akibaku.

STRIKE AS A PROTEST.

A general assembly of factory and workshop delegates at Petrograd has ordered the workers to strike as a protest against the policy of the Soviet Government.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES.

Moscow, June 17th.
M. Nonlens, the French Ambassador, has arrived. German propagandists had reported that he was recalled.

EVIL INFLUENCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOLOISM RIFE ON THE RAND.

CAPE TOWN, June 17th.

Colonel the Hon. H. Mentz, Minister of Lands, said the Government appreciated the attitude of some Labour leaders, who had shown a sense of responsibility in the present anxious time; yet there were some who were trying to cause trouble by underhand work. He affirmed that Boloiism was rife on the Witwatersrand and played a greater part than the majority imagined. He warned his hearers, especially the loyal Labourites, against its evil influences and said the day the extremists came into power South Africa's sun would begin to set. The only alternative to the British connection was a German connection. He challenged the strongest Republican to say that he favoured German rule; yet the Republicans were driving that way. They said no Germans would ever take South Africa. (Laughter.) "Of course," remarked Colonel Mentz, "the Germans are too noble to take our gold mines if they had the chance." (Loud laughter.) The fact that some people were opposed to recruiting and that some tried to restrain ministers of religion from hurrying Afrianders, who had fallen on the field of honour was all part of a German movement started years ago. People should beware lest South Africa became a German Colony; it was either the present Union Constitution or slavery under German rule.

Colonel Mentz appealed for the unlocking of the land for the benefit of returned soldiers.

INDIAN MENTIONED.

LONDON, June 10th.

In the *Gazette* General Allenby mentions in his despatch Naik Rahmatullah, Hongkong-Singapore Garrison Artillery.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 17th.

The silver market is quiet.

SCARCITY OF SILVER ON THE CONTINENT.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—The price is unchanged and the tone continues good, especially since the Shanghai exchange has risen to a point closely approximating that which silver purchases for China might become profitable. The report that silver coin is being melted down in Holland for use industrially suggests a scarcity of silver on the Continent.

IRELAND'S STRIKE DAY.

CONSCRIPTION PROTEST.

In accordance with the resolution of the Nationalist and Socialist Labour Conference work was suspended from the morning of April 23rd for a period of twenty-four hours in Dublin and throughout the South and West of Ireland. It was a day of almost summer brightness, and the air was genial—an ideal day for holiday-seekers. In the absence of transport facilities, however, the thousands of unemployed in Dublin were confined to the city, where they moved in crowds about the streets. The bulk of them were well dressed, many of them wore badges inscribed "No conscription," and the like, and all were orderly. The fact that all the public houses were closed may have accounted for the general quietude. Even hotels were closed, and in the case of a few which were open early in the day the waiters were ordered to cease work. Indeed, the visitor to Dublin might have looked upon the city as one bent on a holiday, but taking matters soberly and with undue solemnity.

Not for many years has Dublin witnessed so complete a cessation of business. All shops were closed, and tramway services suspended. Banks and some Government and insurance offices were open as usual. The Law Courts sat, and the professional classes kept uninterruptedly upon their course. On the Great Northern Railway the trains ran in accordance with the new time-table which has been designed in order to save coal. Elsewhere there was a stillness on the railways. The mails and the postal and the telegraph services were not interrupted. No newspapers, not even those supporting conscription, were published, not during the morning were newspapers from outside obtainable, so the city was cut off from all information of the world's doings.

Early in the day large numbers of the labour classes visited the various stations where it had been arranged that they should sign the pledge against conscription. In the afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, the conference between Sinn Féin, Nationalist and Labour representatives in opposition to conscription re-assembled at the Dublin Mansion House. The proceedings were private.

A GERMAN BASE IN THE ARCTIC.

RUSSIAN CONCESSION ON MURMAN COAST.

Germany is playing a deep game in Finland and has met with a measure of success that was undreamt of before the Bolsheviks came into power in Russia. The German army, having supplied the Finnish Republicans with munitions of war, took a hand in the hostilities with the Red Guards and paved a way for an advance on Petrograd through Viborg. At the same time, by moving the Finnish White Guards from Tammefors towards the White Sea coast, she menaced the Murman Railway, which is regarded as the door to European Russia. Great Britain and France, foreseeing this move, effected an understanding with the Murman Soviet for the protection of the line, which runs from Petrograd to Kola Bay, in the Arctic Ocean just to the east of the Norwegian frontier. Not to be balked, Germany, on May 28th, proposed to Russia to cede to Finland the western zone of the Murman coast with an outlet on the sea, the consideration being the return by Finland of Fort Ino and Raivola to Russia upon the condition that they were not fortified. Five days later it was announced that Russia had accepted these terms, which meant a free gift to Finland for German benefit.

Writing on March 30th, the Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* said: "The Finnish White Guard Army has just dealt the enemy Red Guards a staggering blow at the capture of Tammefors, and it is now moving towards Kem, on the western coast of the White Sea, in order to cut off the Northern Railway. Kem is an important midway station, and the seat of a British Consul."

This new danger has brought about a coalition between the local Russian Bolshevik and Anglo-French authorities for the protection of the Murman line. There has hitherto been some little friction between these authorities at Archangel, on the opposite coast of the White Sea, and proposed cooperation on the Murman line augurs well for an improvement of relations between them in general.

The Soviet Government at Moscow was informed by the Murman military "college" that the railway zone was threatened by the Germans and Finnish "White Guards," especially by the latter, and instructions were solicited as to organizing means of defence and the advisability of inviting the assistance of the Allies. M. Trotsky at once telegraphed an order for immediate defensive arrangements in the sense indicated.

DANGER OF ISOLATION.

By the Treaty of Brest the cessation of naval operations, the removal of mines and the resumption of peaceful navigation in Russian waters apply only to the Baltic and Black Seas, not to the White Sea and the Murman coast; so that the German danger still lingers in these parts, whilst the Russian Press persistently reports that the Finnish White Guards are offered and instructed by Germans. It is stated that after a recent fight on Finnish territory bordering on the province of Petrograd four dead German officers were found on the battlefield by Finnish Red Guards.

AN APPEAL.

Thuswise shouted the men at war to the men that bought and sold:

"We have played our part and have kept your mart, come ye and send your gold."

For the shrapnel shall fall cruel thick, the machine-gun rakes us through, And we who drench in the dripping trench call out for aid to you."

"Ye have sat secure through the wreaths of war, and have slept full soft at night."

"Ye have plied your trade, and the cash you made—let it do its bit in the fight."

In the bitter fight that flows and ebbs and draws not near to an end, While ye are not told to give your gold but besought that ye shall lend."

"Lend for the guns that clear our way through the spiked and tangled wire."

When it's hand to hand in No Man's Land in the hall of the German fire: To fill the ranks of the grey grim Tanks and the spotting aeroplanes, And stiffen the might of your Country's fight in the mud of the Flanders rains."

O homing posts, take up the tale and spread it wide and far: That the trader's gains and the farmer's wains may feed the ranks of war; That wealth may stand with pride unbent in the day of war's succour, And the men who lent be well content with the fight they made for Peace."

THOMAS HURST.

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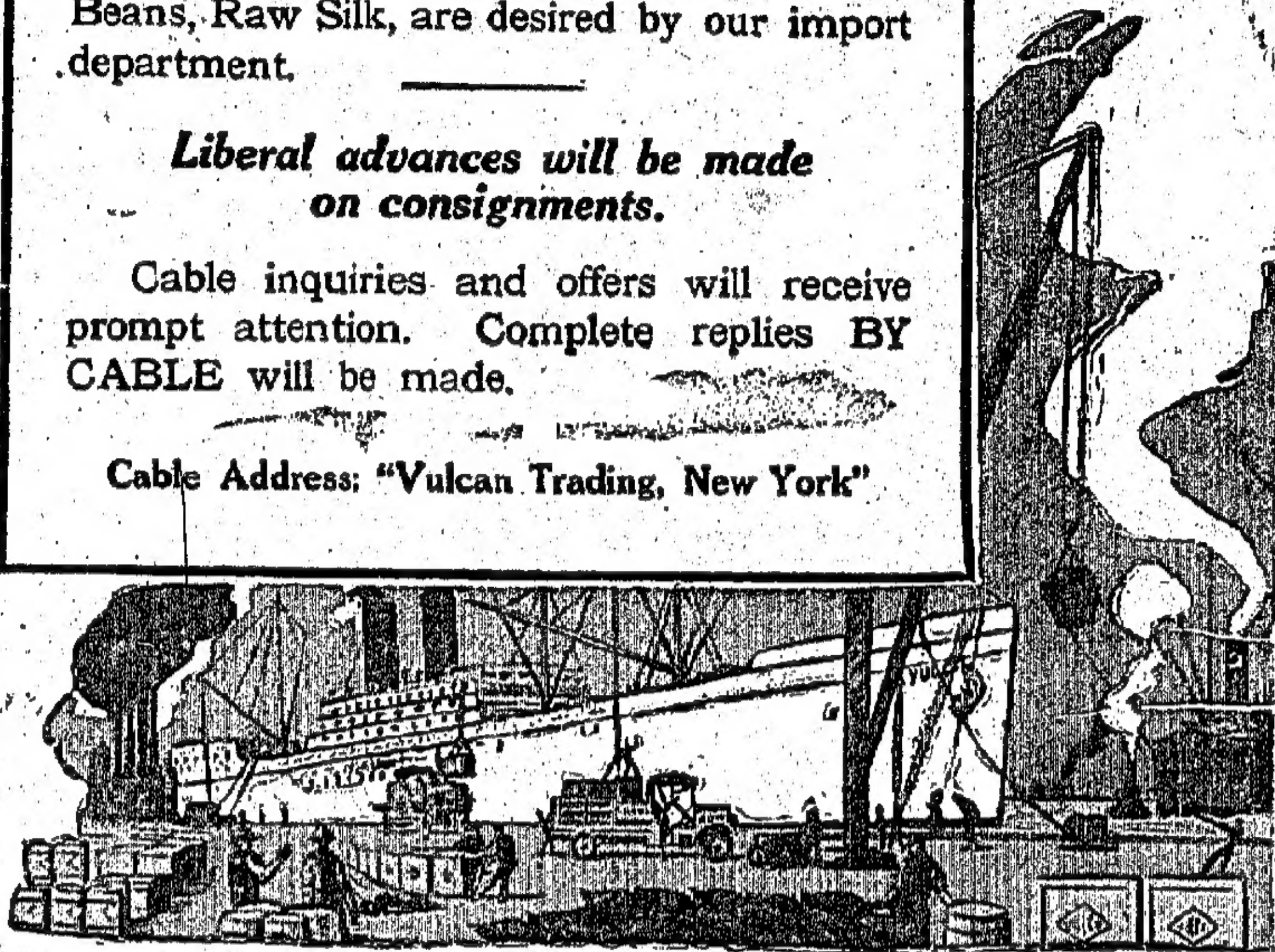
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"D.W.I."

[BY CONSTANCE LARMORE.]

Not long ago, in America, I came across a young housewife of a peculiarly thrifty turn of mind. The child of wealthy parents, she had married very young, as the custom is in that most charming and bewildering of countries, and had chosen a lad of her own age, the son of a millionaire. With the extraordinary foresight and wisdom which, coupled with passionate family affection, make of Americans the best parents in the world it had been decided that the young couple would benefit most by "making good" by their own efforts, as their parents themselves had done. Therefore the tiny household was a very straitened one, and the child-bride, for all her inherited sound common-sense, found that her chief difficulty lay in curbing her fixed habit of purchasing forthwith everything that seemed appropriate and desirable for her house and person.

So to her elaborate and minute accounts she added another, with the heading "D.W.I." Curiosity led me to ask, and her to explain, that the mysterious letters stood for "Do Without It." Under this head she scrupulously enumerated most of the "little things" which, day after day, a woman appears to need every time she walks along the pavements. These "little things" run away with a good deal of money, and each time the "need" cropped up it was severely scrutinized and mercilessly handled, so that, in an astonishingly large number of cases, that particular requirement could be triumphantly met by a little home management, or resolutely put aside; the pot of pink azaleas so ardently desired, the trip to New York with shopping intentions, that "cunning" but costly chintz which would have so adorned the porch rockers. The cushion covers must be washed instead of renewed; that muslin collar, even, could be produced with an hour's stitching, instead of costing a dollar and a half. Even the "extra" library books at five cents a time were struck off and proudly entered up under "D.W.I.," which at the end of a month totalled up to a most respectable credit balance of money unspent.

Such a campaign is now incumbent on every one of us—not only in our wardrobes, but on the ladder and storerom shelves; indeed, in every life path trodden by each of us. What can we write up under "D.W.I."?

Numberless luxuries have already gone—things we ate and drank simply because they were there, and which, now, we do not miss at all. But there are still, in every life, I venture to say, certain outlays which could be pared away, to the end of conserving money and food for the nation. I suppose that very few women still indulge themselves with "early tea"—nine o'clock office precludes that for most; but if there are any, they will surely let it go, and enter it up, noting gladly, as they cast this dear indulgence, the milk saved for some weakly child, at the end of a month.

Tobacco has to get to England in ships; the fashioning of it into cigarettes uses hands that might be employed on national work; and were it not for the smokers, the inconvenient shortage of matches might be greatly relieved.

What about five o'clock tea? It can be done without; as a routine meal it is unknown in America, and its indulgence there is far more a concession to custom, especially English custom, than a recognized need of daily life. Still, we have weighty evidence that it has a high value for working girls, and for working men too. Show me the office mantelpiece that has not an empty cup on it about five-thirty, and quite recently it was definitely stated by a trustworthy firm that formerly almost all the errors in the day's work had occurred between the hours of five and seven, and that this work weariness and staidness had latterly been entirely avoided by a cup of tea all round. Therefore let the tea remain—but for workers only.

What about beer? The ground is almost too sacred to tip-toe on; there is some mysterious supernatural uplift about beer, which makes the subject too holy for ordinary handling. Oxygen is a mere wayside adjunct, no more powerful than the scent of honeysuckle, compared with the life-giving and life-sustaining properties of beer. After all, it makes our Working Man What He Is—there is no more to say. Still, there are limits, even to elixirs, and if the third or fourth glass could be resolutely put under "D.W.I." there would be quite a fat parcel of bread and sugar saved for the children.

What about pet dogs? Of course, we would all share our last crust with a faithful and beloved dog, and the lady with seventeen small dogs and amazing quantities of milk and meat to feed them on will become historical, and bring gaiety into our grandchildren's school-rooms, on which account we will forgive her; but there can be no substantial reason for the present-day breeding of lap-dogs, whose diet has to be more carefully considered than that of the working woman's baby. Obviously, they are being deliberately bred; there is hardly a women's paper which does not advertise numbers of highly priced puppies, only a few weeks or months old, and there are several shop-windows in London full of these luxuries, purposed brought into being with the object of coaxing out of women's pockets money sorely needed for the nation.

What about gorgeous hand-made silken cushions, splendid ribbons at two and three pounds a yard, and expensive soaps, scents, and powder? Heaven forbid that we should walk with shiny noses and untended persons because we are at war, but the most highly priced things are by no means intrinsically the best, and the perfumes at fifteen shillings a bottle and soaps at four shillings a cake ought to find their way under "D.W.I." That they still find ready purchasers is quite certain; a few moments spent by the busy counters is convincing proof.

Let every woman, when she enters the great department shops, mentally clutch her "D.W.I." account, and, for her soul's comfort, jot down every unnecessary purchase resisted, before long she will find herself the possessor of more than one "D.W.I." War Bond—Spectator.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL DEBTS.

In its *Federal Reserve Bulletin* for April, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board gives probably the most complete, and accurate information as to the growth of national debts occasioned by the war. Its investigation, based on official data, is brought down to as recent a date as possible, the figures thus presented tending to show that the borrowings which the various nations participating in the war have been forced to effect are in excess of what they were generally supposed to be. The bulletin condenses the facts in connection with the national debts of the eight principal belligerent countries as they stood before entering the war and at the most recent date available before the publication of the article.

ALLIED POWERS:

Before Entering War	Amount in	Date.
millions.		
Great Britain	1914	\$3,458
Australia	1914	83
Canada	1914	336
New Zealand	1914	443
U. of S. Africa	1914	679
France	1914	8,599
Italy	1914	2,702
Russia	1914	5,092
United States	1917	1,203

Total \$20,602

At Latest Date.	Amount in	millions.	Increase.
Date.			
February, 1918	\$27,836		\$24,178
March, 1918	843		849
February, 1918	1,011		675
March, 1917	611		165
March, 1916	734		155
December, 1917	22,227		15,629
December, 1917	6,676		3,684
September, 1917	25,353		20,291
January, 1918	7,758		6,530

\$92,978 \$72,376

CENTRAL POWERS:

Before Entering War	Amount in	Date.
millions.		
Germany	October, 1913	\$1,683
Austria	July, 1914	2,640
Hungary	July, 1913	1,346

Total \$5,150

Grand total	Amount in	millions.	Increase.
Date.			
December, 1917	\$25,408		\$24,243
December, 1917	13,314		10,674
December, 1917	5,704		4,359

\$44,426 \$39,276

137,404 111,062

* Partial estimates. All other statistics official.

The foregoing summary does include the emissions of treasury certificates and paper money in any of the countries engaged in the contest, though in the cases of Germany and Austria and in those of some of the Allies these are equivalent to forced loans or enormous sums. Nor does it cover the various heavy borrowings by certain of the neutral countries which have been obliged unwillingly to increase their national indebtedness for their own protection; Switzerland, for instance, having been obliged to add over \$100,000,000 to her funded debt to maintain the army which protects her frontiers. Even without reference to such items, the figures collected in the above form show that the belligerent countries have, in the aggregate, increased their debts since the beginning of the conflict by \$111,052 millions. Prior to the war, the article points out, the public debt of the seven principal European countries was \$24,544 million; their income, estimated on the basis of census returns, being \$43,000 million, while their wealth was \$382,000 million. To-day the debt of the same nations is \$130,000 million. Estimating the annual charges upon the present debts at \$6,500 million it would appear that their interest charges would absorb about three years' total income of those countries on a pre-war basis, while before the war their annual charges were approximately 15 per cent. of their annual income.

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SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd June, Noon.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSBARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI-KOBE	tonnes	
YOKOHAMA	18,000...SUN.	23rd June 11 A.M.
	12,600...Mon.	24th June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	12,500...SAT.	20th July 11 A.M.
	13,500...SAT.	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
† KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs., 20th June, at 11 A.M.
† KATORI MARU ... Fri., 19th July, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON., 24th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES., 13th Aug.
SISERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

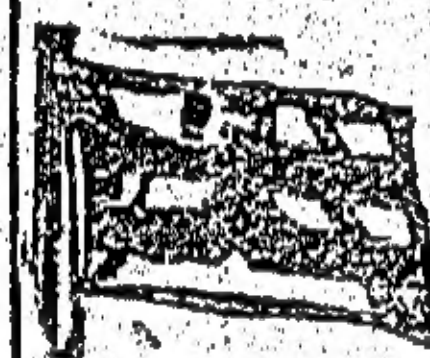
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU"	WED'DAY,	24th June, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	WED'DAY,	17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly services for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KANO MARU"	SUNDAY,	23rd June, at Noon
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TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	20th June, at 5 A.M.
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FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" July 31st.
"CHINA" June 21st.
August 31st.

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Ice House Street.

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